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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/759,681

Applicant(s)

LEVINE, JONATHAN D.

Examiner

CHAD DICKERSON

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 1/16/2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-850)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date See IDS filed 4/20/2009

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see pages 9 and 10, filed 2/13/2009, with respect to the 112 2nd paragraph rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 2nd paragraph rejections of claims 1-19 have been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection. However, the references of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are still applied to the claims listed below in the rejection. In the remarks made by the Applicant, the rejection was traversed by the reasoning that the combination of the Kato reference with the Sangroniz reference did not disclose the features of converting book files from JDF into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF), the newly added claim amendment of storing CNF files in memory within a repository and determining if said CNF files need to be converted into equipment specific format files. The Examiner would like to briefly respond to the allegations below.

Regarding the feature of "converting book files from JDF into a master book", the Examiner disagrees with the assertion stating that the Kato and Sangroniz references do not teaching this limitation. With further study of how the job definition format (JDF) of files is used in processing a document in a workflow system, the Examiner realized that JDF is a data-interchange format that allows for different parts of a system to communicate with each other. This format not only contains the job data itself, but it

also includes the nodes, or processes, used to create a finished product, or in the claimed invention case, an output of a book. When looking at the claim language and knowing the nature of JDF, the claim language and Applicant's specification become more reasonable. In the claimed phrase of "*converting said book files from JDF into a master book*", the Examiner interprets this phrase as not that the JDF is actually being converted itself, but the book files of the JDF are being converted into a master book from book files represented in the metadata. The book files along with other information all make up the JDF of a job. When looking at figure 2 step (206) of Applicant's drawings¹, this reiterates to the Examiner that the job contained in the JDF may be converted to reproduction system and solution-independent data, but the JDF information related to the production information, such as the job finishing processes, remains unchanged since this has to control the flow of data to the components in the system that carry out other processes related to the finished output of the job.

The Examiner still believes that the references still teach the above feature in the manner below. The Kato reference teaches converting book files into a master book embodied in common normal format files. This occurs in the form of having an electronic document in Kato converted into a SVG format document, which is considered as a prepress process. The SVG document is clearly reproduction system and solution independent since it is based on XML and the system further converts this data into data that is interpretable by a printer². However, Kato does not specifically disclose converting said book files from JDF into a master book. This deficiency is

¹ See Applicant's spec. in paragraph [0025].

cured up by the combination of the Sangroniz reference. This invention introduces the feature of having a job ticket comply with the JDF specification. The job ticket is then given to a central print orchestrator that gives a job to a sub-processor that may perform pre-print processing, which is analogous to prepress processing. During this pre-print processing, format conversion of document data. The JDF confirms what format to change the data to. This feature in Sangroniz is used to perform the feature of converting said book files from JDF into a master book. Now, the Applicant may argue that this invention may not be specifically addressing a book file and therefore, cannot perform such feature, but the Examiner would disagree. Since the invention deals with products such as brochures that may contain multiple pages, the Examiner would consider information related to the brochure as a book files³. Therefore, with the above reasoning, the Examiner still feels that the claim limitation is performed.

Regarding the newly added limitation of storing CNF files in memory within a repository, the Examiner would disagree with the Applicant's traversal of the rejection since this feature is performed and is illustrated through figure 19. In figure 19, a document management server (12010) is used to store intermediate format files. This system works with the electronic original writer (1020), which converts the data into an intermediate format that can be processed by the bookbinding application (1040). The created electronic original data in a certain format is then stored on the database (12010)⁴. Therefore, the Examiner clearly believes that this feature is performed.

² See Kato '236 at paragraphs [0056]-[0062].

³ See Sangroniz '466 at paragraphs [0008]-[0011].

⁴ See Kato '236 at paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0111].

Regarding the last claim feature asserted as not taught, the Examiner still believes that this claim limitation is performed. The Applicant stated in paragraph [0135] in Kato that in step (s34) print data is generated from the intermediate code. However, it seems that that purpose of step (s74) in the Kato system is being overlooked. The Examiner believes that when the system determines an error, it also determines that because of that error on a certain page, then that same page has to be used to generate print data for printing. The purpose of step (s74) is to determine which pages to re-print and through this determination, the system has to also determine that there is more intermediate data that needs to be converted into print data specific to a printing device. If there are no errors occurring in the system that interrupt processing of documents, then the system can determine that there are no more pages that need to be converted into print data specific to a particular printer since all the pages have been processed without an error⁵. Therefore, the Examiner still believes that the following claim limitation is performed and thus, maintains the rejection in view of the previously applied references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

⁵ Id. at paragraphs [0122]-[0129] and [0153]-[0158].

4. Claims 1, 2, 9-11, 14-17, 20, 21, 28-30 and 33-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236 (US Pub No 2003/0103236) in view of Sangroniz (US Pub No 2005/0050466).

Re claim 1: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand method for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction systems, said method comprising the steps of:

a) obtaining book files from at least one of a memory, scanner and network (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book. The content of the book files are obtained from a computer memory in an intermediate format that includes print attributes in JDF; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0121]),

said book files including book identification information and book production information, wherein said book files are compiled into a digital representation of a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute

designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

b) converting said book files into a master book embodied in common normal format (CNF) files that are reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each page and the SVG is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or SVG combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

c) storing said CNF files in memory within a repository as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book

to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010); see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]);

d) determining if said CNF files need to be converted into equipment specific format files based on a book reproduction system to be utilized for reproduction and if conversion is necessary, thereafter (i.e. in the system, when processing the book files, an error can occur in the system. When a generation of an error in outputting information in the printer occurs, the system detects, or determines, the pages in which errors have been made. Shown in figure 4 is the detection of this information. Different processes take place depending on the situation regarding the sheet in error. However, regardless of the different processes, the sheet is eventually re-printed in figure 7. Based on the error processing shown in figure 3, the system determines if an error occurs in the output process. Then the system determines which files that are in an intermediate format need to be reprinted. Finally, in figure 7, the system determines which pages need to be re-printed and generates PDL data from the book files in intermediate code. As shown in figure 25, the system determines the re-print start pages and based on these pages, the system determines that these page or pages in the intermediate format need, or is required, to be converted to print data in order to be output by the printer; see figs. 3-7 and 25, paragraphs [0131]-[0158])

converting said CNF files into said equipment specific format files that match the needs of said book reproduction system (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF definitions and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

e) reproducing said book at said book reproduction system (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) and converting said book files from JDF into a master book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. Since the Kato device can consists of a host computer and a printer or consists only one printing apparatus (Kato paragraph [0207]), the feature of obtaining information in JDF into a single apparatus can perform the above feature; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]) and converting said book files from JDF into a master book (i.e. the Sangroniz reference introduces the feature of having a job ticket comply with the JDF specification. The job ticket is then given to a central print orchestrator that gives a job to a sub-processor that may perform pre-print processing, which is analogous to prepress processing. During this pre-print processing, format conversion of document data occurs. The JDF confirms what format to change the data to. This feature in Sangroniz is used to perform the feature of converting said book files from JDF into a master book; paragraphs [0008]-[0011).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) and converting said book files from JDF into a master book, incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a

printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 9: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses to teach the method in claim 1, wherein step d) comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 10: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises printing information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 9, wherein said book production information comprises binding information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 14: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 13, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

acquiring or generating hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 15: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 16: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 17: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when obtaining e-book creation information, which is analogous to the book production information, the printing capabilities of the requester is obtained; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

Re claim 20: Kato '236 discloses a print-on-demand system for creating and reproducing books by heterogeneous reproduction workflows, said system comprising:

at least one of a scanner, memory and data network for obtaining book contents for a book targeted for reproduction (i.e. when viewing figure 19, the local hard disk or network drive is used to store, or obtain, a book file that can be printed in the system by the local or network printer. Also, the data network connecting the client PC to the

document management server can be considered as the data network used to obtain book files consisting of contents related to pages and chapters of a book; see fig. 19; paragraphs [0056]-[0062] and [0105]-[0113]);

a book file generator adapted to generate a digital representation of said book targeted for reproduction into book files including book identification information and book production information (i.e. the application (105), shown in figure 1, is used to issue a print request to an intermediate code generation module (106), that generates a book in coded form, which is clearly digital code since all computers operate and read digital information. The book generated in an intermediate code contains information that expresses the original of each page by a detailed format, which is considered as book identification information. The intermediate code also contains print attribute designation data in JDF that performs the feature of determining how the print job is to be produced (e.g. double or single sided printing, etc.), which is analogous to book production information. **The Examiner would also like to add that since the claim language contains “adapted to” the claim only requires a book file generator since adapted to is an implication that the claim language does not require the function after the phrase. It is recommended that the word adapted to be removed from the claim in order for it to be a positive recitation**; see figs. 1, 8 and 12; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0115]-[0120]);

a common normal format converter adapted to convert said book files into a common normal format that is reproduction system and solution-independent (i.e. the intermediate code produced from using the information regarding the original of each

page and the SVG is considered as the common normal format since this code is independent from the reproduction system and it is considered as an intermediate file format data. Several files can be combined together, or pre-processed, into a complete book file, which would be considered as a mastered book. With different pages and chapters able to be added to a already existing book and the pages are represented by PDF or SVG combined with attributes in JDF or DEVMODE, the feature of having book files converted, or processed, into a complete book and embodied in a language independent from the reproduction system performs the above feature. **The Examiner would also like to add that since the claim language contains “adapted to” the claim only requires a book file generator since adapted to is an implication that the claim language does not require the function after the phrase. It is recommended that the word adapted to be removed from the claim in order for it to be a positive recitation**; see paragraphs [0077]-[0100] and [0120]);

a book file memory within a repository adapted to store common normal format files representing said book targeted for reproduction as a mastered book (i.e. the intermediate code storage module (107) is used to store the intermediate code, considered as common normal format files, that represents the data pertaining to the book to be printed. As seen in figure 21, the image data is stored in the intermediate code storage module before further processing for printing or producing the book, which is in accord with the feature of having the files stored in memory representing the book to be printed that contains all the contents related to the book to be produced. Shown in figure 19, the document management server (12010) is also used to store a book file

that has been created and edited by the bookbinding application (1040). The book files have been converted into an intermediate file format by the electronic original writer (1020) before transferred from the bookbinding application to the document management server (12010). **The Examiner would also like to add that since the claim language contains “adapted to” the claim only requires a book file generator since adapted to is an implication that the claim language does not require the function after the phrase. It is recommended that the word adapted to be removed from the claim in order for it to be a positive recitation;** see figs. 19 and 21; paragraphs [0105]-[0113]);

an equipment specific format file converter adapted to convert common normal format files into a equipment specific format files matching the needs of a book reproduction equipment being utilized to reproduce the book (i.e. in the system, the intermediate code generation module was used to convert the original data and the print attribute data, which is represented in JDF, into intermediate code data. This information is stored in the intermediate code memory. Next, the system then obtains the intermediate code and converts the code into print data (e.g. PDL) in order for the printer to receive information in a format that is recognizable to the printer. The data converted to PDL is analogous to converting previous data into data that is specific to the printing equipment used in the system in order to match the pre-printing requirements of the printer so that the printer is able to recognize the information and output the print data. Since the intermediate data includes the JDF and the intermediate data is converted into PDL, or print data, the above feature of converting

the intermediate files into equipment specific files that includes the contents of the JDF information is performed. **The Examiner would also like to add that since the claim language contains “adapted to” the claim only requires a book file generator since adapted to is an implication that the claim language does not require the function after the phrase. It is recommended that the word adapted to be removed from the claim in order for it to be a positive recitation**; see fig. 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]); and

a book reproducer adapted to reproduce the book from information comprised by the equipment specific format files (i.e. the local or network printers shown in figure 19 or the printers connected to the LAN (104) shown in figure 1 are considered as the book reproducers that are able to output a book from the information converted into PDL that is interpreted by the printer for printing. **The Examiner would also like to add that since the claim language contains “adapted to” the claim only requires a book file generator since adapted to is an implication that the claim language does not require the function after the phrase. It is recommended that the word adapted to be removed from the claim in order for it to be a positive recitation**; see figs. 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0115]-[0121]).

However, Kato '236 fails to specifically teach obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sangroniz '466. Sangroniz '466 discloses obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF) (i.e. the system of Sangroniz is similar to the system of Kato in the manner in which both

systems involve a client device sending printing information to an apparatus to be printed (same field of endeavor). However, in Sangroniz, the print facility that receives job ticket information, the job ticket is described in a JDF format. This same job ticket is received from a client through a network, or from a storage device. Since the Kato device can consists of a host computer and a printer or consists only one printing apparatus (Kato paragraph [0207]), the feature of obtaining information in JDF into a single apparatus can perform the above feature; see paragraphs [0008]-[0011]).

Therefore, in view of Sangroniz '466, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of obtaining book files in job definition format (JDF), incorporated in the device of Kato '236, in order to job tickets submitted to a printing system that is expressed in the Job Definition format (as stated in Sangroniz '466 paragraph [0002]).

Re claim 21: The teachings of Kato '236 in view of Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 '462 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of electronic files (i.e. the file stored in the system is converted into an electronic file in the system; see paragraph [0053]).

Re claim 28: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 29: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises printing equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the printing information used by the printing equipment in the system; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 30: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein said book production information comprises binding equipment information (i.e. the book printing attribute information includes information pertaining to the binding information used by the equipment that will perform the book binding operation; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

Re claim 33: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a book production information generator adapted to generate hard copy book production information (i.e. when the system produces information related to the print attribute of the print job, this is considered as producing or generating hard copy book production information since this information informs the system about the manner in which to print the document. This information is created by the bookbinding application (1040); see paragraph [0058]).

Re claim 34: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises security information (i.e. in the system, the qualification of the user to print is checked in the system. The qualifications of the user that is checked can be considered as security information; see paragraph [0111]).

Re claim 35: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 28, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises viewing capabilities (i.e. in the system, when opening a book file using the bookbinding application, the display methods that are designated by the user, considered as viewing capabilities, affects how the job is viewed on the display. When displaying the image data, the manner in which the book is produced

can be displayed. This is an example of the system acquiring displaying capability information from the requester of information; see paragraph [0112] and [0113]).

Re claim 36: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above. Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein for electronic books, said book production information comprises printing capabilities (i.e. in the system, the printing attributes are related to the book file being printed is considered as the printing capabilities since these attributes define the manner in which to develop or create the book file in the printer; see 1, 19 and 21; paragraphs [0068]-[0075] and [0120]).

5. Claims 3, 12, 13, 22, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Warmus '149 (USP 6332149).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 1, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book; and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with

book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and step a) further comprises the steps of: scanning the components of said book and converting scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 12: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of: via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 13: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the method in claim 1, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

via a Processor, creating a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster

image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor creating a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 22: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses wherein said book in step a) is originally in the form of a hard copy, and said book file generator further comprises: a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book (i.e. the invention of Warmus is similar to the invention of Kato, since both are concerned with book production (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Warmus, a scanner can be used to scan an input copy; see col. 8, ln 8-30); and

a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149

involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information. With the scanning of an input copy and producing a movie or some non-static information, the conversion of scanned information into a movie or other non-static information is understood to be in a digital representation; see col. 8, ln 8-30).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a book scanner adapted to scan the components of said book; and a scanned component converter adapted to convert scanned components of said book into said digital representation in order to have a scanner which scans an input copy (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 8, ln 8-10).

Re claim 31: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said equipment specific format converter comprises:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraph [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster

image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages that can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book block in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

Re claim 32: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

Kato '236 discloses the system in claim 20, wherein step d) further comprises the step of:

a Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover (i.e. in the system, the electric original writer (1020) creates a bitmap representation of the book block; see fig. 17; paragraphs [0070] and [0082]).

However, Kato '236 fails to teach Raster Image Processor.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Warmus '149. Warmus '149 discloses Raster Image Processor (i.e. like Kato '236, the invention of Warmus '149 involves printing information that are related to book files and reproducing the book file information (same field of endeavor). Warmus '149 discloses having a RIP (Raster image processor) used to create bitmaps of book pages, which includes cover pages, which can be displayed; see fig. 6; col. 8, ln 63-67, col. 9, ln 45-61).

Therefore, in view of Warmus '149, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a Raster Image

Processor adapted to create a bitmap of the book cover in order to have a display device display pages (as stated in Warmus '149 col. 7, ln 24-31).

6. Claims 4-8, 18, 19, 23-27, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kato '236, as modified by Sangroniz '466, as applied to claims 1 and 20 above, and further in view of Clark '215 (US Pub No 2002/0152215).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach disclose the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on

eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. in the system, book identification information includes an author; see figs. 1-3; paragraphs [0007]-[0023]).

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 7: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 8: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the

reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 18: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of

fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an providing access to said book via an electronic link to a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 19: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 1 wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein step e) comprises for electronic books, the step of: delivering said book to a predefined destination in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 23: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book title.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book title (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book title in order to obtain information on

eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 24: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book author.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book author (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book author in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 25: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach discloses the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publisher in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 26: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the method in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the International

Standard Book Number (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the International Standard Book Number in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 27: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20, wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. The publishing client (204) is used to submit information identifying a

book that includes a title, author and ISBN. Shown on figure 6 is an example of a publisher creating information related to the eBooks and "print-on-demand" titles that the publisher offers. The information offered includes the publisher, publisher reference number and publication date; see paragraphs [0022]-[0025] and [0033]-[0038]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book identification information comprises the book publishing date in order to obtain information on eBooks or "print-on-demand" titles offered on the network (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0035]).

Re claim 37: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook; see fig. 16; paragraphs [0068]-[0074]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of an electronic link adapted to provide access to said book in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Re claim 38: The teachings of Kato '236 and Sangroniz '466 are disclosed above.

However, Kato '236 fails to teach the system in claim 20 wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Clark '215. Clark '215 discloses wherein said book reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network (i.e. the reference of Clark '215 offers a print-on-demand system similar to the reference of Kato '236 (same field of endeavor). This is mentioned in paragraphs [0022]-[0025]. During the process of fulfilling a purchase request, a URL, or link, is sent to the user to provide access to the purchased eBook. The user then receives the eBook from the server (210) that handles distribution of the eBook. The feature of the server delivering the eBook to the consumer performs the feature of a link delivering a book to the predefined destination (e.g. the consumer client computer (208)) over a data network (202); see fig. 16-18; paragraphs [0068]-[0077]).

Therefore, in view of Clark '215, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of wherein said book

reproducer comprises for electronic books: an electronic link adapted to deliver said book to a predefined destination over a data network in order to enable a consumer "print-on-demand" hard copies of a title (as stated in Clark '215 paragraph [0069]).

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
8. Hansen (USP 6407820) discloses an efficient use of print resources within a job stream.
9. Suzuki (USP 5923013) discloses print control system and method for controlling the system in page by page basis.
10. Holmstead (USP 7265866) discloses a cache memory system and method. This system obtains JDF files from memory for printing.
11. Jackson (USP 7064848) discloses a system and method for converting print jobs stored in printshop job description language files into printshop workflow. This invention uses jobs in JDF to be printed in the workflow of the printshop.
12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Art Unit: 2625

/C. D./

/Chad Dickerson/

Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625